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WEDNESDAY,NOV, 17. 1897.

THE 4:30 A. M. TRAIN.

Dispatch very well understands that the running of the north-bound train along Belvidere street at 4:30 A. M. would disturb the slumbers of persons whose dwellings are very near that track. Certainly that would be the effect at first, but this effect would gradually wear off with the passage of time.

We concede that it would break the quiet of the neighborhood; but that is an evil which the few must endure for the common good. In other parts of the city many other steam trains are run night and day. And in yet other neighborhoods the dwellers are compelled to suffer the nuisance of having sick and well cattle driven by their doors, and often upon their sidewalks.

Nearly all who live in cities have dismforts of one sort or another to bear. Very, very few city neighborhoods are totally exempt from the ills of modern city life. But compensation for these ills is found in advantages and conveniences which differentiate city life from village or country life.

So, while we do not question that the residents of Belvidere street will suffer some annoyance by reason of the running through the city of Train 32, it seems to us they are in duty bound to bear it for the general good that it will do.

If the Common Council concurs in the ordinance that the Board of Aldermen has passed, the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company will be relieved of any obligation to keep flagmen upon Belvidere street between the hours of 12:20 and 4:30 A. M. As we understand the case, to keep these flagmen on Belvidere street would impose upon the company a tax that it would be unwilling to bear, and since there are no street-cars running and few vehicles or pedestrians passing between those hours, the presence of the flagmen seems not necessary, Nor will the city incur any sort of liability in case of accidents if it should omit the present requirement as to flagmen during the hours mentioned.

All these matters were very forcibly stated to the Council Committee night before last by Mr. R. L. Traylor, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Inland Trade.

It seems to us that the proposed arrangement is a fair one, and ought to be adopted. Richmond has been "sidetracked" long enough by Train No. 32 of the Atlantic-Coast Line. We have been injured in reputation and in convenience by its running upon the Belt-Line. Let us get it restored to the city as soon as possible, and we appeal to our friends on Belvidere street to consent to make some sacrifice of comfort, in order that the general wish of the community may be gratified.

MINISTERS WILL HELP. The Richmond Convocation (Episcopal), which met at Gloucester last week, appointed a committee to memorialize the General Assembly of Virginia for relief for the crowded prisons in this State, and the Ministerial Union of this city has been called upon to aid in this good

The Dispatch is delighted to see this movement. There are several crowded prisons in Virginia, but none is so bad as the penitentiary. Indeed, we know of no other prison in the land where there is such a scarcity of cell-room. Possibly there may be some other prison equally as bad off, but if so, we do

not know where it is. If the members of the Legislature, if the ministers of the Gospel, if the general public could look into our convicts' cells at night they would be distressed beyond measure. They would find a painful lack of fresh air, a shocking absence of provision for the decencies of life; and they would be satisfied that it is almost out of the question for criminals

to reform under such conditions. No relief can be afforded the twelve or thirteen hundred convicts whose retention in the prison is made indispen sable on account of the contracts that the State has entered into with the shoo

on to onlarge the cell-building. The Dispatch has been at great pains to laform itself thoroughly upon this subject, and we must say the huddling rding of men into cells as is done our penlicutiary is a shame upon our lovely on Morningside Heights.

civilization, and an outrage convicts, who are not merely self-supporting, but whose net earnings make a large contribution to the State Treasury

every year. The prison authorities are powerless. A large sum of money is needed for the new buildings that are required, and nothing less than a legislative appropriation will meet the necessities of the case. And in the present condition of the State's finances it would seem that the best thing for us to do is to raise the money by some such plan as that adopted by the University of Virginia when it undertook to rebuild its burned buildings.

NOTES THAT WILL PASS.

we regard the discussion of the question of repealing the 10 per cent, tax on State bank circulation as largely academic The whole power of the monetary centres of the Eastern and Middle States. in which States the present nationalbank system is a financial fetish, is arrayed against the Issue of notes by State banks, and the people and business are wisely timid regarding any note that would not pass current in any State in the Union at its face value, and would not be good as would be a national-bank note in case the bank issuing it failed. Nor do we consider that for the nonce the discussion of currency reform as affeeting the national banks is much less academic. The policy anent this matter that we are told has been agreed upon by Mr. Gage and the President to the contrary notwithstanding, we do not look for any serious attention being given to the currency problem by Congress so long as the Republican party is in power. The whole course of that party touching the currency and the financial influences and interests that dominate its leaders mintate against the hope that a Republican Congress would make any change in +xisting conditions.

Yet the question of currency reform t one that will not down, so far as the masses are concerned. Sooner or later reform has got to come. Therefore, any light on the subject of banking and currency is practical, as bearing upon the future. Any information along this line must be regarded as an important factor in the campaign of education through which the consummation so devoutly to be wished-a banking and currency system adequate to business demands-must be attained.

We are led to these remarks by an article which we find in a late issue of the New York Journal of Commerce, under the caption, "Should State Banks Issue Notes?" and which is a striking commentary upon the position of those who indulge in sweeping condemnation of State banks. Our New York contemporary, after stating that there is very substantial reason for distrusting the ability of the national banks to supply all the additional currency that would be needed to fill the vacuum caused by vided it were retired, expresses the opinion that an effort to reconstruct the cur rency without the co-operation of the State banks would fail. The Journal takes up the antagonism of the national bank advocates to State banks of issue and says that this attitude of discrimina tion is due entirely to an ante-war preju dice arising from the then defects of State banks. Next, and in support of a contention that it advances, that State banks have become elevated to sound financial methods, and that it is blind and unqualified injustice to judge the State banks of to-day by the record of the system previous to 1860, it presents the following facts, figures, and argu-

"What they (State banks) were before the war is inferable from the fact that the competition of the superior methods of the national system reduced their capital from \$430,000,000 in 1800 to \$43,000,000 in 1872. What they have since become, in spite of the competition of the national banks, is evidenced by the of their capital from \$43,000,000 in 1873 to \$250,000,000 in 1893. The people are not indifferent about the quality of the in-stitutions to which they intrust their money; and, when a steady twenty years' increase of deposits in the State banks from \$110,000,000 in 1873 to \$695,000,000 in 1896 faces us, it must be conceded, in all lass faces us, it must be conceed, in an fairness, that those institutions have made an immense gain in public confidence; and that gain in confidence can only have come from a corresponding improvement in the safety and utility of their methods."

Again, in comparing the growth of State banks with that of national banks between 1873 and 1896, the Journal says: "During these twenty-three years the ncrease in the capital of the State banks has been \$35,000,000 greater than that of the nationals; or, 462 per cent. in the case of the former and 33 per cent in the latter—a ratio far below the growth of population. In loans and discounts, the State institut as have increased 484 per cent, and the national 113 per cent.; while the deposits of the former class show gain of 528 per cent., and the nationals an increase of only 163 per cent. It is worse than idle to ignore this immense ratio of increase in the business of the State banks. If the two systems should respectively maintain these relative ratios of growth, the time cannot be far distant when the State banks will vie very closely with the national in the magni-

tude of their operations." As to the comparative safety of the two systems, the Journal adduces figures which prove that the "much discredited State institutions have stood about as well in respect to insolvencies as the national." The final deduction of our New York contemporary from its exhaustive examination of the subject is that it is impossible to candidly deny that, taking State banks as a whole and judging them by the results of their operations, their ability to supply a sound note currency under proper safeguards has a fair claim to public confidence alongside that enjoyed by the national banks.

The conditions, the Journal says, on which State banks should be permitted to issue ought, however, to be prescribed by Congress, and should be in all respects the same as those provided for the na-

Certainly, the observations of the Journal of Commerce and the facts it sets forth should command, in view of the absolute protection it would afford the note-holder, weighty consideration, whenever the time arrives in which the question of currency and banking reform shall be taken hold of with an earnest and honest purpose to bring about such reform as will meet the necessities of business. To say the least, the Journal of Commerce's statement of the cases of the two systems leaves the devotees of the national bank system, as it now exists, no means of escape from the claim that that system utterly falls to fulfil the business requirements of the

Seth Low has availed himself of the string attached to his resignation as president of Columbia College, has withdrawn the resignation, and all is again

THE SCHOOL APPROPRIATION. We take it that the action of the Board of Aldermen Monday night in voting to appropriate the \$8,000 necessary to keep

the public schools of the city open for the full scholastic term practically settles that issue. Although the Common Council some time ago voted down a sim'tat resolution, it seems to be conceded that the lower branch will concur in the Board's resolution, which now comes up in the form of an original proposition. In doing this the Common Council will not only have proved responsive to public sentiment, but will have taken a course the opposite of which would be faise my, and would be almost certain to inject into our municipal politics a very unfortunate feature. Judging from the temper of the people on the question, it is hardly to be doubted that a failure to make the appropriation would result in the securing of an amendment to the city's charter which would authorize a separate levy for the school-tax, thus throwing open the doors to and inviting extravagance in the management of our

The Dispatch, therefore, aside from the bearing of the fate of the resolution on the efficiency of the public-school system, regards the action of the Board of Aldermen in passing it, and the fact that it is accepted that the Common Council will concur, as calling for congratulation. This consummation is in line with true

At the same time we would say that we have never questioned the motives of the gentlemen in the Council who have opposed the appropriation. We have never doubted that from their standpoint they considered that they were acting for the best interests of the city. Nor have we ever for an instant doubted their loyalty to the public-school system. should deprecate emphatically any attempt of their opponents to make political capital out of their attitude on the issue. Some of the most valuable mem bers of both branches of the Council pave antagonized granting the appropriation.

VIRGINIA'S DEBT.

The Dispatch is under obligations to the Hon, Josiah Ryland, Jr., Second Auditor of Virginia, for a copy of his annual report for 1896-'97, lately made to the Governor. In it we find much valuable information concerning our public debt, the sinking fund, the literary fund, &c. In the light of the figures of this report, we revise our answers given yesterday to "O. K.'s" questions. Those answers were based upon the data of 1895-'96; these e based upon data a year later. The changes are not very great, but we make them so that whoever relies upon the Dispatch may speak by the card, as it

tions and the answers as taken from Mr. Ryland's report, just out: To the Editor of the Dispatch: Difference of opinion exists concerning the amount of Virginia's deat, and the rate of interest. You will confer a favor

were, in this matter. Here are the ques-

by answering the following questions: What is the amount of the State debt? What per cent, is the State now paying

What per cent, will the State have to pay in the future? 1. It is \$24,248,476, exclusive of the bonds held by the colleges, which amount to \$2,466,455. Also exclusive of about \$1,000,000 of old bonds and past-due interest which have never been funded and which may or may not be in existence.

2. Three per cent. on Riddlebergers, per cent. on Centuries, and 4 and 6 per cent, on college bonds. The Riddle berger bonds amount to \$6,328,759. The Centuries amount to \$17.919.717.

3. The Riddleberger bonds bear 3 per cent. interest. The Century bonds 2 per cent. until July 1, 1961, and 3 per cent. thereafter for ninety years. The first payment at the 3 per cent, rate will be on January 1, 1902.

The Literary Fund holds of the Riddleberger bonds (otherwise known as "new 3's") \$1,430,327, and of Centuries \$139,600. the interest on which, amounting to \$45,701.82, is appropriated to public education (public schools). The sums realized from fines and escheats are invested in State bonds each year, and this is a part of the "Permanent Literary Fund.

The interest on the Literary Fund bonds is used for school purposes.

"The London Academy" proposes "An Academy of Letters." Forty names are tentatively suggested for membership, as follows: John Ruskin, W. E. Gladstone, Herbert Spencer, Duke of Argyll, A. C. Swinburne, George Meredith, John Morley, Thomas Hardy, James Bryce, W. E. H. Lecky, S. R. Gardiner, Bishop Creighton, Bishop Stubbs, the Rev. Aidar Gasquet, W. E. Henley, Andrew Lang, William Archer, H. D. Traill, Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Leslie Stephen, George Macdonald, R. D. Blackmore, Rudyard Kipling, Aubrey de Vere, R. C. Jebb, Dr. Salmon, W. W. Skeat, Dr. J. A. H. Murray, W. P. Ker, Edmund Gosse, Mrs. Meynell, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Francis Thompson, W. B. Yeats, Henry James Austin Dobson, J. M. Barrie, A. W. Pine ro, W. S. Gilbert, and "Lewis Carroll."

The memory of the late Leopold Levy will be enshrined in many hearts. He was a good man and true. He was modest, amiable, and public-spirited. Virginia had no better citizen. This he showed as a volunteer in the late war; as a working Democratic committeeman in Reconstruction days, and for long afterwards, and as a merchant and citizen of blameless life. Our acquaintance with him was long and intimate, and we recall no incident of his life, no word of his mouth, that was not creditable to his character. Peaceful be his rest.

Baltimore's new Mayor, Malster, goes into office to-day. Whether or not he is a brewer of trouble remains to be seen,

Blue ribbons and blue blood seem disposed to part company in New York, so far as horse-shows are concerned.

The base-ball plan of having two umpires in each game henceforth, looks like double trouble. The late Dr. Evans, of Paris, seems to

have found the road to fortune royal tooth-pulling. The newly announced glue trust ought

to stick together, if ever a combination We Hope, Anthony, to have the plea-

sure again. Meat and Milk Inspection.

"The experience of Meat-Inspector Schrieber, of Philadelphia, in finding hung up on a stall of a meat-dealer the diseased liver of a horse, that had died some days before from causes that would have led to illness on the part of any one eating the same, should be a lesson to all municipalities of the need of meat inspection, and the wisdom of establishing (For the Dispatch.)

entral abattoirs, where all animals sould be slaughtered that are intended or consumption as food." Journal of comparative Medicine and Veterinary

Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Archives.

Before the Mayors' Convention at Columbus, O., in September, Mr. Nathan Strauss, of New York, said: "There is stractically no milk delivered for general consumption in cities that is fit to be fed in its natural state to young children I think I have demonstrated the proposition that many thousands of infants lives are annually sacrificed by neglect to supply for nutriment of children, milk which has been sterilized. I hold the neglect to be criminal, and I leave it to you to fix the responsibility for it. We punish murder with the penalty of death, and yet we allow murder to be committed by the wholesale in every populous community of this land, with no thought of its punishment, and no thought of its punishment, and no thought of its punishment, and no thought of its prevention. You have the means under your control by which these bables can be saved. I ask you, Will you not apply them? Men are found capable of acts of heroism in presence of danger less threatening and less surely fatal. All that I plead for is the extension of the activity of local boards of health into a sphere which is legitimately theirs, but which they have so far lacked the conviction and courage to occupy." Journal of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Archives.

The Wisdom of Universal Education To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Prof. Mahaffey's declamation against the wisdom of universal education has properly enough set the world of London agog. It is no new thing, forsooth, to decry the benefits of a wide distribution of learning, but when such a man as Professor Manaffey puts himself on record publicly and before the world as a recruit in the army of doubters it proclaims a very serious state of affairs. General diffusion of knowledge, he says, is of doubtful utility. Education, he states, is con ducive of discontent. This last is the burden of his arraignment, and, I take it, is one of the strongest argments in favor of the opposition. The end and aim of life is happiness, rather than content ment—the constant striving towards something higher and better, the never-ceasing effort to attain an ideal. Were men contented progress would have lapsed into desuetude. The necessity for things not progressed that helps realized these

men contented progress would have lapsed into desuetude. The necessity for things not possessed not being realized, there would be no effort whatsoever in the direction of improvement, no stimulus to invention. There would exist, indeed, a state of absolute lethargy that would sound the death knell of ambition and relegate man, sooner or later, to the levei of the beast.

The trend of education is towards elevation mentally, morally, and physically. To education alone are due the innumerable inventions and appliances which have rounded the rougher corners of our lives and materially lessened the cares and struggles of the daily laborer for bread. To education alone is due the general moral and religious condition of the people of our day, and to no other source are attributable the brilliant successes in various fields which men have achieved. If there be exceptions to this latter fact, they but establish more firmly the general rule.

But what do we undertand by educa-

they but establish more firmly the general rule.

But what do we undertand by education? A comprehension of Latin and Greek, the classics, poetry, and the abstruse sciences, or a knowledge of arithmetic, geography, history, and the other elementary studies? Do we mean the mastery of one or more subjects to the exclusion of others of equal import, or the possession of a general knowledge of all matters with the mind untrained in any one specific direction?

We might, indeed, find firm and conclusive ground upon which to base our condemnation of any one of the above hypothetical conditions, but to condemn, or even cast a doubt upon, education as a whole, and in the abstract, is an act of daring, the fallacy of which is patent not only to the profound student, but to any one who will give the matter cool, unbiased consideration.

If Professor Mahaffey is sincere in

one who will give the matter coo, arbiased consideration.

If Professor Mahaffey is sincere in launching his firebrand of doubt upon the world he displays a degree of ignorance relative to the existing social conditions which is the more deplorable on account of his educational prominence. Nor does he give evidence of the possession of a considerable knowledge of bygone times. The history of the world furnishes adequate and striking contradictions of the theory which he advances. In the great revolutions which have shaken the world to its foundations ignorance has been the recruiting officer that has filled the ranks with troops; igno-

In the great revolutions which have shaken the world to its foundations ignorance has been the recruiting officer that has filled the ranks with troops; ignorance has been the god of infatuation which has split empires and dethroned kings. The personnel of the harlequin armies of the French Revolution, the bloody deeds of the Reign of Terror, the fanaticism of what Carliste terms Sansoulotism, stand forth in refutation of the "wisdom of general ignorance."

Education softens the heart, subdues the violence of passion, teaches respect for law and order, and enables men to know their rights, and to stand for them. It elevates and refines and gives a thousand delights unknown to the ignorant.

Now a word as to the nature of the education most desirable. I would not inveigh against what is termed a classical education. The classics have their uses, and it is only proper and right that some men should make the mastery of them the goal towards which their educational efforts tend. It is no less necessary that other men should studiously pursue with all the ardor of ambfition one or more special studies in order to attain perfection therein. Let these riper scholars burn incense at the altar of their superior wisdom, but let them not despise the votaries of universal enlightenment.

Such men have their part to play in the world, and the world gratefully acknowledges their usefulness, but the education that is needed for the masses, those who populate the rural districts as well as those who throng the citles, should partake of a more practical character. It is he knowledge which convinces beyond a doubt that things are as they are, which teaches the reason for these conditions, and which enables men to apply these simple truths to the every-day pursuits and necessities of life. Now, when the world is pregnant with a new century; now, when we have passed through hundreds of years of slavery, ignorance, and servitude, and are at the threshold of an era of social equality, the cry of the multitude is for technical instru

cannot now look at life as it has been. We must view it from the standpoint of present fact.

And what is the result of this change? A discontented people, as claimed by Professor Mahaffey? No; emphatically no? The arts and sciences have profited a thousandfold by education. Invention has received a stimulating impetus, which has crewned it with undreamed-of successes. The masses are better fed. clothed, and better able to distinguish right from wrong.

The sceptic will merely have to compare the social conditions of any two countries or any two sections of the same country wherein the one is educated and the other ignorant to convince him of the truth of this allegation.

A distinguished professor of a New York college recently published in the Cosmopolitan, under his own signature, statements even more radical than those of Professor Mahaffey. The latter merely asserts that general education is an unmixed good, while the former emphatically proclaims it as an error. The spread of this contagion would work ruin to the human race, and we should guard against it. There is a pessimistic tone pervading the utterances of these gentlemen which trenches closely upon the borders of cynicism. It it is a mere bid for notoriety their plans are well laid, and not likely to miscarry, but I hold it to be our duty towards God and our fellow-men to perfect our minds in wisdom that we may live a life of hope and usefulness, and prepare ourselves for the higher life to come. CHARLES H. H. THOMAS.

Miller Manual Labor School, Virginia.

Extenuation. (Chicago Record.)

"I can tell when my wife buys some-thing she considers extravagant."
"How can you tell?"
"She always explains that she bought it with a 35 bill she happened to have tuck-ed away." She's Very Dear.

(Somerville (Mass.) Journal.) She has such dainty little hands, The kind that Cupid loves. But, oh, it costs an awful lot To keep those hands in gloves. She has two little shell-like ears, With blue veins lightly crossed, That means five \$100-buls-You know what ear-rings cost.

Her costumes always are sup-quite chic and up to date; The other women envy her— And I—I pay the freight.

And, do I love her? Yes, indeed! As every one can see. She always was, and always will Be very dear to me.

DR. EVANS AND EUGENIE. The Famous Dentist's Aid to the Ex-

(New York Herald.) Naturally, the most interesting part of the career of the late Dr. Evans was the share which he took in assisting French Empress to escape from Paris. Early during the morning of Septembe 4. 1870, the news of the disaster of Sedat and the surrender of Marshal McMahon's army of 75,000 men to the Prussians, coupled with the abdication and capture of Napoleon III, reached Paris, and in the afternoon the city was in a fearful turmoll, overrun with mobs and anarchy rampant everywhere. The red flag had been holsted, and the authorities every-

where were powerless. Mobs began moving on the Tulleries, and there was nothing left for the Empress but to escape as quickly as possible from the Palace. Therefore, according to the story told by Dr. Evans while in Phil-

from the Palace. Therefore, according to the story toid by Dr. Evans while in Philadelphia in September last, the Empress, accompanied by Mme. de Breton, Prince Metternich, and Signor Nigra, the Italian Minister, attempted to escape by running down a private staircase leading to the Palace gardens, but the mob was before her. Thereupon they turned back, traversed the gallery of the Louvre to the door leading to the Place St. Germain Auxerrois, opposite the church of that name. from which building a narrow passage led to the street.

There they could hear the shouts of the mob, and later plunged into the crowd. The Empress was soon afterward recognized by a street urchin; but the lad's shout was nor noticed, and the Empress and Mme. le Breton were thrust by their companions into a cab. But they soon afterward discovered that they only had 3 francs between them, probably not enough to pay the driver, and so in order to avoid a scene and the possible capture of the Empress, they alighted and walked on. Suddenly the Empress realized that they were near the house of Dr. Evans, and they hurried to him for assistance. This was immediately forthcoming. Mrs. Evans was out of the city, and so the Empress was given her room, and clothing from her wardrobe was selected as a disguise.

First, the Doctor tried to get a pass to

Empress was given her room, and clothing from her wardrobe was selected as a disguise.

First, the Doctor tried to get a pass to leave Paris, but failed. Every exit was guarded by troops. Happily he found that one of his friends, also a patient, was in command of the troops at the Bridge of Neuilly, and by some means he succeeded in informing the latter that he would like to pass over the bridge that night with two of his lady patients. The Empress was to play the part of a feeble woman, who was being taken away to a sanitarium, while Mme. le Breton was to personate her nurse. When all the plans were completed Dr. Evans at dusk placed the Empress and Mme. le Breton in his carriage and drove to the bridge.

There it was stopped by the men on duty, but the nerve of the Doctor stood him in good stead, and he succeeded in passing through the troops. Eventually they made their way to Deuville, after two days of anxious travelling, during which the fugitives were several times stopped and questioned, But the Doctor was ready for every emergency, and the Empress passed on without being recognized. At Deuville Dr. Evans went to Sir John Burgoyne, owner of the yacht Gazelle, and, after, with difficulty, persuading him that he had the Empress in his charge, Eugenle was embarked on board the yacht, and crossed the Channel in the gale which wrecked the British battleshio Captalin.

The latter, as a curlous coincidence, was commanded by a son of Sir John Burgoyne.

Parisian Art.

When a lady is sitting to a Parislan hotographer for a portrait the operator oes not, in a perfunctory manner, coldly request her to "look pleasant now, if you please!"

He says to her, in the most natural

and graceful manner in the world: "It is quite unnecessary to ask madam to look pleasant; she could not look other-The lady, of course, acknowledges the compliment with her most gracious and

highbred smile. "Click!" goes the camera, and the picture is obtained, revealing the sitter the greatest advantage.

Foreboding.

(Washington Star.) There was something in his manner that led her to think he was about to So she murmured: "I think that every woman craves some nature upon whom she can lean in an emergency.' His face became white.

bicycle." Up to Date.

(Puck.)

"Stay," cried Pocahontas, springing forward just as the fatal club was about to descend. She whispered a few hurried words into

the ear of Powhatan, her father. "Certainly not," the knightly chief an swered, not without a suggestion of pique in his manner. "If the kinetoscope won't work, why, there's nothing to be gained by killing the pale-faced brother."

Hawaii to Be Annexed. (Baltimore American-Republican.)

Hawaif will be formally added to the United States next year. This will be the first increase in our territory since 1807, when Alaska was purchased from Russia. Blood Will Tell.

(New York Press.)

Blood will tell in all well-regulated fami-ies. In the escapade of Miss Jessie Lin-coln, a granddaughter of the great wood-chopper. I see a reflection of Nancy Hanks, of North Carolina. Physic at Wholesale,

(Cleveland Leader.)

Philip D. Armour, the Chicago million-ilre, hires a physician by the year. What a constitution that man must have!

A Tumor Formed Finally It Broke Inwardly

and Discharged

Trouble Began With Dyspepsia and Impure Blood

Thorough Course of Hood's Sarsaparilla Completely Cures. There is danger in impure blood.

Disease and suffering are surely coming to those who neglect this threatening symptom. Read this: "Gilliam, Missouri.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "Gentlemen:-My troubles began with

nervous headaches, which would last me for two or three days. The doctors pronounced my trouble dyspepsia, but they could not do anything for me, and advised a change of location. At the age of 55 a tumor formed on my spine, which Was Very Painful but did not rise or discharge. The doctor thought best to cut it out, but I objected.

It finally broke and discharged a great deal. The doctors said they could do nothing for it. Then the tumor began to rise inwardly and discharge. I read much VIOLIN AND CORNET about cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla and thought I would try it. Before I had finished taking one bottle I was much relieved. I continued the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking 12 bottles I was entirely cured. I am now well, have a good appetite and feel that I owe my life to Hood's Sarsaparilla." W. D. Fors.

Hood's Sarsa-Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills act harmonio

BIG MARK-DOWN

CHILDREN'S TAM O' SHANTERS.

500 Children's Cloth Tam o' Shanters, nicely made, with pretty rosette and two quilts, at 25c.

300 Children's Handsome Boucle and Fancy Cloth Tam o' Shanters, nicely trimmed with satin ribbon, quills, and velvet band, all colors to select from, our regular 50c. and 75c. caps, for 38c.

Boys' and Girls' Leather Tam o' Shanters, elegantly made, and pa-

Boys' and Giris' Leather Tam o' Shanters, elegantly made, and patent-leather bound, nicely finished with bow and buckle, at 13c.

Fine Silk-Velvet-Top Tam o' Shanters, with finest quality grosgrain ribbon and fancy buckle, regular 75c. caps, now 39c.

Children's Felt Tam o' Shanters, with handsome braided top and velvet band, finished with gros-grain ribbon bow and Black quill re-

WALKING HATS, 50c.

ribbon bow and Black quill, reduced now to 38c.

Over 400 Ladies' Walking Alpine, 'edora, Sailor, and Bicycle Hats, bout 35 styles to select from, some about 35 styles to select from, some worth up to \$1; all go at 50c.

RUGS! RUGS!! RUGS!!!

GREAT SALE OF HIGH-CLASS FUR RUGS BOUGHT AT HALF PRICE. 50 Handsome Fur Rugs, largest size, 32x64, very rich coloring and fine quality, rich patterns, to go with any carpet, all go at half price-\$3.95.

The Decision

of the Aldermen on the school question is a good

So Are Our School Shoes

We've got them in all shapes and materials-the kind that stand the hard knocks.

Style, comfort, protection combined. Prices right. 'Tis just as important to

have the young people properly shod as properly edu-See our large assortment

C. F. CROSS SHOE CO., 313 East Broad.

before buying.

[no 17-W&F] J. E. ROSE & CO.

"I thought," he gasped, "that you had already been taught to ride your No. 1510 East Main street.

We are not undersold by any house in this city. Wholesalers and retailers in

Stoves, Tinware, Crockery, Glass and Woodenware, Lamps, &c.

FULL LINE OF TOYS.

No charge for package or dray-

Tinning, Plumbing, Gas-Fitting, Latrobe and Furnace Work.

Prompt attention given to mail rders. New 'Phone 277.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLD-ERS OF THE MASONIC TEMPLE ASSO-CIATION will be holden at the Masonic Temple, corner Broad and Adams streets, TUESDAY, November 23d, at 8 o'clock P. M. JOSEPH V. BIDGOOD, no 16-lw Secretary. no 16-1w

no 16-1w

ANNUAL MEETING.
The annual meeting of the STOCK-HOLDERS OF THE RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, November 17, 1897, at the office of the company, in Richmond, at 12 o'clock M.

J. B. WINSTON.

no 2-td

Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH AND 18TH, THURSDAY MATINEE, THE INTERNATIONAL SENSATION. THE GEISHA.

THE GEISHA.

Original Production from Daly's Theatre,
New York and London, Under the
Direction of Mark Smith, Presented by a Company of
Comic Opera Celebrities.

PRICES: \$1.50, \$1, 75, 50, AND 25 CENTS,
MATINEE, \$1, 75, 50, AND 25 CENTS.
(no 16-31)

MUSICAL.

INSTRUCTOR, JOHN KESSNICH. 903 east Clay street.

SHOES, TRUNKS, UMBRELLAS.

E. H. SPENCE, WRONG SIDE BROAD AND EIGHTH STS.

CLOAKS. WAISTS

SKIRTS.

DRESS GOODS

FURS

UNDERWEAR.

WRAPPERS

DRESSING SACOUFS. All-Wool Eiderdown Dressing Sacques, in Pink, Light Blue

Gray, Red, with crochet edges and silk ribbon at neck, all sizes, 59c, Full size White Blankets at 39c. \$1.25 Ladies' Cloth, 54 inches wide, 75c. yard.

MEYER SYCLE. 103 EAST BROAD STREET,

Next Corner First.

\$20 SUITS FOR

\$12.50. A CUT SALE EXTRAORDINARY.

We have too much stock on hand. In order to sell it quickly Suitings that were

\$20, \$18, and \$15, price now,

Suit to Order, \$12.50.

Your money back if the clothes don't fit.

MORTON C. STOUT & CO TAILORS.

826 East Main 5t.

STREET-CAR TICKETS. ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 9th

SI will be discontinued. Conductors will continue to set tickets at the rate of 6 for 25c.

SCHOOL TICKETS will hereafter be sold to school children only at the company's offices, foot of Seventh street and corner of Twenty-ninth and P streets, Pupils desiring them will be required to pre-

ensuing session from principal of school. RICHMOND RAILWAY & ELECTRIC CO.

sent certificate covering the

HORSES WINTERED FOR \$8 PER MONTH.
Box-stalls and good attention at my training farm. Address
T. BERNARD DOSWELLA
Doswell, Va

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

NOTICE.—PAINLESS OPERATIVE cure for Hemorrhoids (Piles). Used for fifteen years by a prominent West Virginia physician without a failure. Permanent cure guaranteed. Apply to H. L. GAMBLE, 1014 east Clay street, after 1 o'clock P. M. daily. BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE, A NICE CLEAN STOCOF DRUGS AND FIXTURES in sm town of 1,000 inhabitants, near a famowatering place. Doing a business of g. a year. For further particulars apply to PURCELLA LADD & CO. Richmond, Va

FOREST LODGE. DURING THE PLEASANT AUTUMN weather, and so long as the roads main in good condition, FOREST LODGE will be open for the entertainment of guests, Small driving or 'cycling parties can be provided for at any time, but large parties should notify by 'phone a few hours before their arrival. Bell 'phone 2335 B. Glen Allen, Va.

PROPOSALS.

Room No. 11 (Third Floor). City Hall.
Richmond, Va., November 16, 1876.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RISceived at this office until 4 P. M., TUESLAY, November 39, 1897, for tarnishing incity with the following number of
LICENSE-MEDALS AND TINS for the
year 1893;
3,600 Dog Medals.
1,600 One-Horse Wagon Tins.
459 Two-Horse Wagon Tins.
459 Two-Horse Wagon Tins.
25 Four-Horse Wagon Tins.
100 Hack Cnd Omnibus Tins
20 Bugsy Tins.

30 Bussy Tins.
Medals and Tins to be numbered and wired in numerical order.
Samples must accompany each bid.
The Committee on Police reserve the right to reject any or all proposals of right.
ALF. H. M'DOWELLS, no 17.21.23.25&25

ATTENTION, CONTRACTORS!

Sealed proposals will be received by the underskned until 12 o'clock M... TUES DAY. December 16, 1807, for BUILDING ST. PAUL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH Portsmouth. Va. Plans and specifications can be seen by applying to me. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEORGE W. MAUPIN. Secretary. no 16-5t

Portsmouth. Va.